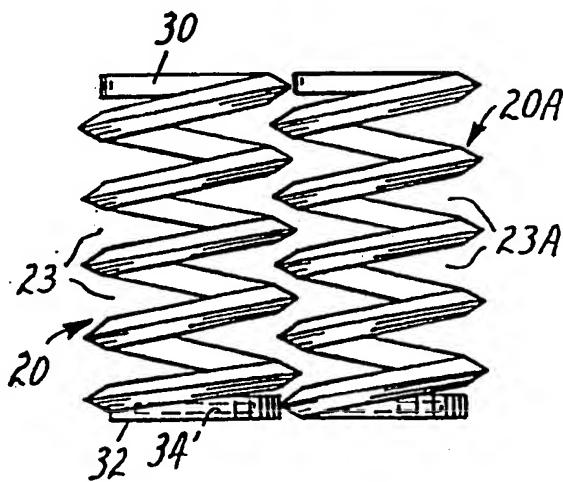




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(54) Title: SURGICALLY IMPLANTING THREADED FUSION CAGES BETWEEN ADJACENT LOW-BACK VERTEBRAE BY AN ANTERIOR APPROACH



## (57) Abstract

When an intervertebral fusion is required, and the disc space is unusually large, that disc space can be preserved by surgically implanting a pair of relatively large male-thread fusion cages (20, 20A) with their threads (13) overlapping. Because of their large size, such fusion cages (20, 20A) should be implanted by an anterior approach to the lower back. When each of the cages is made of a shape-retaining helix (22) of wire that is hollow within the helix (22) and has openings (23) between adjacent turns, the cages (20, 20A) can be removed after the adjacent vertebrae have become fused together and without disrupting that fusion, thus guarding against possible rejection of the cages (20, 20A) by the patient's body. The anterior approach and scaled-down fusion cages (20, 20A) may be used in cervical spine fusions.

\* See back of page

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SURGICALLY IMPLANTING THREADED FUSION CAGES BETWEEN  
ADJACENT LOW-BACK VERTEBRAE BY AN ANTERIOR APPROACH

5

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation-in-part of copending U.S. Patent Application S.N. 07/259,031, filed October 17, 1988 and entitled "V-THREAD FUSION CAGE AND METHOD OF FUSING A BONE JOINT". The present application also 10 is related to an application entitled "SURGICAL METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FUSING ADJACENT BONE STRUCTURES", assigned U.S. Application S.N. 07/432.088 and filed on November 6, 1989.

15

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

20

The invention concerns method and apparatus for fusing two adjacent vertebrae of the lower spine by an anterior approach and also concerns V-thread and other male-thread fusion cages that are specially adapted for situations requiring the anterior approach.

25

Description of Related Art

Many bone fusion devices are currently available. Some of these are described by the following publications.

30

U.S. Patent 4,501,269 (Bagby) describes a surgical procedure for stabilizing the cervical spine of a horse and says that the procedure

is applicable to any human or animal joint formed by opposed contiguous bony surfaces which are covered and separated by intervening cartilage and

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are surrounded by ligaments which resist  
expansion of the joint. Specific examples of  
such joints are a spinal joint between  
adjacent vertebrae or the ankle joint. The  
process was developed to immediately  
stabilize the joint and to further promote  
ultimate bone-to-bone fusion.... The  
implanted structure is in the form of a  
perforated cylindrical bone basket which can  
be filled with bone fragments produced during  
the preparation of the joint. These bone  
fragments provide autogenous tissue to  
promote bone growth through the basket, as  
well as around it.

The process involves initial steps of  
surgically accessing the joint and removing  
intervening cartilage located between the  
contiguous bony surfaces. A transverse  
cylindrical opening is then bored across the  
contiguous bony surfaces. Immediate  
stabilization is achieved by driving into the  
cylindrical opening a hollow basket having a  
rigid perforated cylindrical wall whose  
outside diameter is slightly greater than the  
inside diameter of the cylindrical opening.  
The implanting of the basket spreads the bony  
surfaces apart in opposition to the  
resistance to expansion of the joint provided  
by the surrounding ligaments (col. 2, lines  
26-55).

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U.S. Pat. No. 2,537,070 (Longfellow) shows in Fig. 2 a "reinforce 7" that is much like Bagby's fusion basket.

5 Vich, J. Nerosurg., Vol 63, pp 750-753 (1983) describes a means for cervical spine fusion, using an anterior approach, by surgically implanting a cylindrical bone graft.

10 Screw threads are placed in the graft with a small, previously sterilized die. The grooves of the thread can be made as deep as required. The vertebral cervical bodies are prepared according to Cloward's technique. After a cylindrical bed has been drilled in the appropriate intervertebral bodies, the graft is screwed into place with 15 instruments especially developed for this purpose (p. 750).

Vich's Fig. 2 legend points out that a threaded graft dowel has a larger contact surface than a plain dowel and a greater resistance to pressure and sliding.

20 Vich also says:

When grafts with a diameter of 14 mm were used, we sometimes threaded the receiving bed with a die-stock of 13 mm to facilitate the insertion (p. 751).

25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Prior art fusion devices such as described above are not suitable for the requirements for which the present invention has been developed.

30 A large majority of patients requiring intervertebral fusions have narrowing of the disc space, typically 10 mm or less in the lower back.

Because minimal penetration (about 3 mm) into the end plates of the vertebrae is required, three major diameters of the male thread of the fusion cage should suffice for most patients, namely 14, 16 and 18 mm.

5 Anatomical problems arise when the vertical height of the disc space is much greater than 10 mm, because that height should be preserved to control disabling pain on motion of the diseased disc. The vertical disc space may be as great as about 14 mm which would  
10 require a pair of male-thread fusion cages of about 20 mm outside diameter for appropriate bivertebral penetration. The spinal canal is not wide enough, the distances between adjacent bony anatomical structures are too short, and the nerve and dura cannot be  
15 retracted far enough medially to safely clear the drilling and tapping procedures for posterior implantation of such large male-thread fusion cages.

Because vertebrae of the lower back of an adult are roughly oval in cross section and about 30 to 35 mm deep by 45 to 50 mm wide and because the male-thread fusion cages should be about 25 mm in length to afford good fore-and-aft stability, the largest rectangular space safely available for the cages is about 25 mm deep and 35 mm wide. If the  
25 fusion cages were to protrude from the vertebral oval, they could contact major blood vessels or nerves lying close to both the anterior and posterior aspects of the vertebral bodies. To guard against this, the parallel axes of threaded bores to receive 20 mm cages  
30 should be less than 16 mm apart in order to keep the cages safely within the vertebral oval.

- 5 -

When the bores overlap, the bit used in drilling the second bore has a tendency to drift toward a common center. The bit also tends to wander because the consistency of cancellous bone of the 5 vertebral bodies is similar to wet balsa wood while that of the hard shell is similar to about 1.5 veneer of white oak.

The present invention answers the above-outlined problems by an anterior approach to the lower 10 back. The invention also concerns novel male-thread fusion cages and a method of implanting them that allows their threads to overlap, while assuring that the axes of the implanted cages are parallel. The novel male-thread fusion cages resist being forced out 15 of position and toward the center of the disc space due to swelling of tissues lateral to the cages.

One of the novel male-thread fusion cages has the valuable attribute of being removable after the adjacent vertebrae have become fused together, and 20 without disrupting that fusion, thus guarding against possible rejection of the implant by the patient's body. The removable fusion cage is made of shape-retaining cylindrical helix of wire that is hollow within the helix and has openings between adjacent 25 turns. Those openings preferably are great enough to allow the wire of an identical fusion cage to penetrate to the hollow of the cage when the two cages are side-by-side with their axes parallel. Secured to each end of the helix is a device through which torque 30 can be simultaneously transmitted equally to both ends of the helix, thus permitting it to be inserted into a threaded bore without binding. The torque-

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transmitting device at the leading end of the fusion cage should not extend radially outward beyond a circle equal to the inside diameter of the female thread of the bore.

5 To permit the helix to be removed after the adjacent vertebrae have become fused together, the torque-transmitting device should be so secured to the leading end of the helix that it can come loose simply by screwing the helix outwardly. For example, when  
10 both the helix and the torque-transmitting device are metal, they can be tack-welded to separate at the welds.

15 Upon positioning a pair of these helices in parallel threaded bores between adjacent vertebrae, the side of each helix that faces outwardly in the lateral direction, preferably, should be closed to keep out tissue that could interfere with bone growth between the vertebrae. To do so, an insert can be formed with indentations that snap-fit into the  
20 openings between adjacent turns of the helical wire to block the lateral side of the cage that is remote from the outer cage.

25 Preferably, each of the torque-transmitting devices includes means for receiving an end cap for retaining a bone-inducing substance. End caps can also help to prevent disc tissues from growing into the cages. The end caps preferably are x-ray transparent to permit post-operative checks on the status of the developing bone. X-ray transparent end  
30 caps can be stamped from a flexible sheet of thermoplastic resin such as "Delrin" acetal resin or polypropylene.

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The novel cylindrical helix and two other male-thread fusion cages of the invention are illustrated in the drawing. When the outside diameter of their threads are 20 mm, pairs can be implanted with their parallel axes separated by only about 15 to 16 mm.

As noted above, fusion cages having threads that are 20 mm in diameter should be implanted by an anterior approach to the lower back. The anterior approach, even though safe, is complicated by the need to approach the lower back through the abdomen, usually by passing around and not through the peritoneal sac. Major vessels and autonomic nerves which hug that anterior aspect of the vertebral bodies must be pulled aside. The invention provides a novel template-holding retractor for doing so in a manner which is practical and safe when carefully performed.

#### THE DRAWING

In the drawing, all figures of which are schematic,

Fig. 1 is an isometric view of a preferred V-thread fusion cage as disclosed in parent U.S. Patent Application S.N. 07/259,031;

Fig. 2 is an exploded isometric view of a first male-thread fusion cage of the present invention, an insert for blocking one lateral side of the cage, and a pair of end caps;

Fig. 3 shows the side-by-side implanted relationship of a pair of the fusion cages of Fig. 2;

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Fig. 4 is a fragmentary cross section of one of the fusion cages of Fig. 2 as it would appear after being implanted between two vertebrae;

5 Fig. 4A is a fragmentary cross section at the intersection of the pair of the implanted fusion cages of Fig. 2 as they would appear after being implanted between two vertebrae;

10 Fig. 5 is a cross section through a second male-thread fusion cage of the invention;

Fig. 6 is an end view of a third male-thread fusion cage of the invention with inserts in place to enable it to be screwed into a threaded bore;

15 Fig. 7 is an end view of a pair of the fusion cages of Fig. 6 as they would be positioned in parallel threaded bores and interconnected;

20 Fig. 8 is an anterior view of a portion of the lower back with a template-holding retractor in place to prepare threaded bores for surgical implantation of a pair of one of the aforementioned male-thread fusion cages;

Fig. 9 is a cross section along line 9--9 of Fig. 8; and

25 Figs. 10-13 are plan views of a series of templates to be used with the template holding retractor of Fig.s 8 and 9.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The fusion cage 10 of Fig. 1 has been formed from a solid metal cylinder by drilling an axial bore 11 and then broaching out a pair of channels 12 that extend to a diameter only a little smaller than the external surface of the cylinder. A V-thread 13 has

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then been machined in that external surface, thus creating perforations 14 in the valley between adjacent turns of the thread, each perforation extending between a pair of lands 15 and 15A. One  
5 land 15, which is wider than the other land 15A, is to be positioned adjacent the edge of the disc to prevent disc tissue from growing into the cage. Each end of each land has been machined to form a recess 16 enabling an end cap (not shown) to fit flush with the  
10 end of the fusion cage.

In Fig. 2, a first male-thread fusion cage 20 of the present invention has been formed from triangular wire 21 as a shape-retaining cylindrical helix 22 that has openings 23 between adjacent turns. After the fusion cage 20 and an identical fusion cage  
15 20A have been implanted side-by-side as in Fig. 3, indentations 24 of an insert 25 snap-fit into the openings 23, thus blocking one lateral side of each cage while the unblocked openings 23 at the top and bottom of each helix afford perforations through which bone can grow.  
20

Welded to the leading end of the helix 22 is a first ring 30 that has a small hexagonal opening 31. Welded to the trailing end of the helix 22 is a second ring 32 that has a large hexagonal opening 33. Behind the large hexagonal opening 33 is a slot 34 to receive an end cap 36 that is formed with a small hexagonal opening 38.  
25

To implant the male-thread fusion cage 20 into a bore having a mating thread (not shown), a tool (not shown) simultaneously fits into the hexagonal openings 31 and 33 of the first and second rings 30  
30

- 10 -

and 32, respectively. Rotation of the tool rotates both ends of the helix equally, thus permitting it to be inserted into the threaded bore without binding.

Fig. 3 shows the relationship of the male-thread fusion cage 20 and an identical fusion cage 20A as they would be implanted between adjacent vertebrae in parallel threaded bores, the axes of which are closer together than the outside diameter of each cage. When both of the cages 20 and 20A have been implanted with their helices intermeshing, an insert 25 is snapped into place at the laterally outward side of each helix. Then the hollow within each helix is packed with bone chips, and the trailing end of each fusion cage is closed with an end cap 36. Instead, a single end cap in the form of a figure-8 can close both of the second rings 32 to prevent migration of either cage.

The implanted fusion cage 20 and a vertebra 40 are fragmentally shown in Fig. 4. The crown 42 of the male thread formed by the triangular wire 21 of the fusion cage 30 is sharp, but rounded crowns 44 of the female thread formed in the vertebra 40 protrude into the hollow defined by the inner facing sides 45 of the triangular wire 21 and are contacted by bone chips 46 filling the hollow of the helix.

Referring to Fig. 4A, at the junction between the two fusion cages 20 and 20A, the crown 42 of the triangular wire 21 of each fusion cage penetrates to the hollow of the other cage. Adequate space remains between adjacent turns of the intermeshing helices so that bone chips 46 and 46A within the cages 20 and

20A, respectively, are in contact, thus permitting bone to grow therebetween.

Fig. 5 shows a second male-thread cage 50 of the invention that can be formed from a solid metal cylinder by drilling six small holes 51 in the axial direction, each hole being centered on a circle concentric with the axis of the cylinder. A V-thread (not shown) is machined into the external surface of the cylinder, thus opening perforations through the valley of the V-thread at each crossing with one of the small holes 51. A large hole is drilled on the axis of the cylinder and broached to leave a flat-sided hollow 54 that communicates with said perforations except at the wall 55 at the flat side of the hollow 54. A flat side face 56 at its outer surface gives the wall a uniform thickness. The external V-thread permits the fusion cage 50 and an identical fusion cage 50A (indicated by phantom lines) to be screwed into parallel threaded bores such that the cylinders generated by the crowns of the V-thread of the two cages overlap, thus permitting the two cages to be closer together than would otherwise be feasible.

Fig. 6 shows a third male-thread fusion cage 60 that can be made in the same way as the cage 10 of Fig. 1, followed by cutting away one land to produce a C-shaped cross section that has one remaining land 61. The fusion cage 60 can be screwed into a threaded bore by first inserting a rod 62 having a projection 63 that is formed with a thread 64. A C-shaped insert 66 forces the thread 64 to the position shown at which it completes the thread of the fusion cage. The rod 62

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protrudes from the wound to permit rotation by a surgeon to implant the fusion cage 60. Then after pulling out the C-shaped insert 66, the projection 63 can be moved centrally for axial removal.

5 After implanting both the fusion cage 60 and an identical fusion cage 60A, they can be interlocked by a septum 74 that slides longitudinally into place as in Fig. 7.

10 As shown in Figs. 8 and 9, a template-holding retractor 80 is useful for preparing threaded bores to permit the anterior implantation of any of the pairs of male-thread fusion cages 20, 50 or 60 into a disc 81 between adjacent vertebrae 82 and 83. The retractor 80 has six spikes 84 that project from a plate 85 and are forced into the cortical shell of both vertebrae after centering the retractor over the disc 81. By doing so, a wall 86 that projects from the opposite face of the plate 85 displaces the great vessels 88 safely to the patient's right side.

15 20 The wall 86 has a figure-8 configuration in cross section to receive each of five templates that are shown in Figs. 8 and 10-13. The first template 90 of Fig. 8 has first and second circular openings 91 and 92 vertically centered over the disc 81 and equally offset to opposite sides of the center of the disc. Each of the circular openings 91 and 92 acts as a guide for a pilot drill.

25 30 The second template 100 of Fig. 10 has an index pin 102 which fits into a pilot bore that has been drilled through the second opening 92 of the first template 90 and a circular opening 103 which acts as guide for enlarging a pilot bore that has been

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drilled through the first opening 91 of the first template 90. The diameters of the circular opening 103 is selected to ensure that the enlarged bore penetrates through the cortical shells of the 5 vertebrae 81 and 82.

The third template 110 of Fig. 11 has an index pin 112 that fits into a pilot bore that has been drilled through the second opening 92 of the first template and a circular opening 113 that acts as 10 a guide for a tap by which a female thread can be formed in the enlarged bore that has been drilled through the opening 103 of the second template 100. The diameter of the circular opening 113 is selected to ensure that the female thread penetrates into the 15 cancellous bone of each of the vertebrae 81 and 82.

The fourth template 120 of Fig. 12 has an index pin 123 that fits into a bore after it has been threaded through the circular opening 123 of the third template 110. The fourth template also has a circular opening 124 which acts as a guide for enlarging a 20 pilot bore that has been drilled through the second opening 92 of the first template 90. The diameter of the circular opening 124 equals that of the circular opening 103 of the second template.

The fifth template 130 of Fig. 13 has an index pin 133 that fits into the same threaded bore as did the pin 123 of the fourth template 120. The fifth template has a circular opening 134 that acts as a 25 guide for the same tap as was inserted through the circular opening 113 of the template 110.

After screwing a pair of male-thread fusion cages into the threaded bores formed using the third

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and fifth templates 110 and 130 and aligning their imperforate areas (the inserts 25 when implanting cages 20) to be at laterally opposite sides of the pair, each cage is packed with bone chips, and an end 5 cap is inserted. Because the illustrated anterior implantation method provides precise positioning of the ends of the pair, a single figure-8 end cap (not shown) can close the trailing ends of both fusion cages. Doing so with a pair of the fusion cages 50 of 10 Fig. 5 provides a desirable lateral stability after implantation, an assurance already achieved when implanting pairs of the fusion cage of Fig. 6 by virtue of the septum 74.

Although the parent U.S. Patent Application 15 No. 07/259,031 says that its V-thread fusion cage preferably is made of implantable-grade stainless steel, each of the novel fusion cages is preferably titanium, it having been shown to be more compatible to bone.

20 The anterior approach and scaled-down fusion cages may be used in cervical spine fusions.

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What is claimed is:

1. A fusion cage system adapted for being implanted in and promoting fusion with respect to one or more bone structures when bone-growth-inducing substance is packed into the fusion cage system comprising:

5            a first fusion cage which has a first outside dimension and a first internal cavity adapted to be packed with the bone-growth-inducing substance;

10            a second fusion cage which has a second outside dimension and a second internal cavity adapted to be packed with the bone-growth-inducing substance;

15            at least one of the first fusion cage and the second fusion cage including means for allowing said first and second fusion cages to be positioned adjacent each other such that an outside dimension of the combination of the first fusion cage positioned adjacent the second fusion cage is less than the sum 20            of the first outside dimension and the second outside dimension.

2. The fusion cage system of claim 1 wherein:

25            said first fusion cage and said second fusion cage include first and second means respectively for allowing immediate contact between the one or more bone structures and the bone-growth-inducing substance.

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3. The fusion cage system of claim 1 wherein said allowing means includes means for intermeshing the first fusion cage with the second fusion cage.

5 4. The fusion cage system of claim 1 wherein said allowing means includes means for allowing the first fusion cage to be rotatably implanted and the second fusion cage to be rotatably implanted adjacent the first fusion cage.

10 5. The fusion cage system of claim 1 including means for blocking a portion of said first fusion cage and second fusion cage to prevent tissue ingrowth where blocking occurs.

15 6. The fusion cage system of claims 1 wherein said allowing means includes a first helical structure formed by the first fusion cage and a second helical structure formed by the second fusion cage.

20 7. The fusion cage system of claim 6 wherein said first helical structure includes means for intermeshing with the second helical structure.

25 8. The fusion cage system of claim 1 wherein said first fusion cage includes a first cylindrical body and said allowing means includes a first wall formed along a cord of the first cylindrical body.

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9. The fusion cage system of claim 1  
wherein said first fusion cage includes a "C"-shaped  
cylindrical body and said allowing means includes an  
opening in said "C"-shaped cylindrical body that  
5 communicates with said first internal cavity.

10. A fusion cage system adapted for being  
implanted in and promoting fusion with respect to one  
or more bone structures when bone-growth-inducing  
10 substance is packed into the fusion cage system  
comprising:

15 a first fusion cage which is substantially  
cylindrical in shape and which has a first outside  
diameter and a first internal cavity adapted to be  
packed with the bone-growth-inducing substance;

20 a second fusion cage which is substantially  
cylindrical in shape and which has a second outside  
diameter and a second internal cavity adapted to be  
packed with the bone-growth-inducing substance; and

25 said second fusion cage including means for  
allowing said first fusion cage to be rotatably  
positioned with respect to the one or more bone  
structures and with respect to the second fusion cage  
such that the outside dimension of the combination of  
the first fusion cage positioned adjacent the second  
fusion cage is less than the sum of the first outside  
diameter and the second outside diameter.

30 11. The fusion cage system of claim 10  
wherein:

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5            said first fusion cage and said second fusion cage include first and second means respectively for allowing immediate contact between the one or more bone structures and the bone-growth-inducing substance.

10            12. A fusion cage system adapted for being implanted in and promoting fusion with respect to one or more bone structures when bone-growth-inducing substance is packed into the fusion cage system comprising:

15            a first fusion cage which is substantially cylindrical in shape and which has a first outside diameter and a first internal cavity adapted to be packed with the bone-growth-inducing substance;

20            a second fusion cage which is substantially cylindrical in shape and which has a second outside diameter and a second internal cavity adapted to be packed with the bone-growth-inducing substance;

25            said first fusion cage including first means for allowing the intermeshing of the first fusion cage with the second fusion cage as the second fusion cage is rotatably positioned with respect to the one or more bone structures and with respect to the first fusion cage previously implanted with respect to one or more bone structures; and

30            said second fusion cage including second means for allowing the intermeshing of the second fusion cage with the first fusion cage as the second fusion cage is rotatably positioned with respect to

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the one or more bone structures and with respect to the first fusion cage previously implanted with respect to the one or more bone structures.

5           13. The fusion cage system of claim 12 wherein:

10           said first fusion cage and said second fusion cage include first and second means respectively for allowing immediate contact between the one or more bone structures and the bone-growth-inducing substances.

15           14. A fusion cage system adapted for being implanted in and promote fusion with respect to one or more bone structures when bone growth inducing substance is packed into the fusion cage system comprising:

20           a first fusion cage which is comprised of a first helical structure having a first inner surface which defines a first internal cavity, which first helical structure including a plurality of spaced apart first turns, said first helical structure having a first outer diameter;

25           a second fusion cage which is comprised of a second helical structure having a second inner surface which defines a second internal cavity, said second helical structure including a plurality of spaced apart second turns, said second helical structure having a second outside diameter;

30           wherein the spacing of the first turns and the spacing of the second turns is such that the first turns can intermesh with the second turns when the

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first fusion cage is implanted beside the second fusion cage with respect to the one or more bone structures, with the overall dimension of the first fusion cage intermeshed with the second fusion cage 5 being less than the sum of the first outer diameter and the second outer diameter.

15. The fusion cage system of claim 14 wherein:

10 with the first and second fusion cages implanted in the one or more bone structures there is immediate contact between the one or more bone structures and bone-growth-inducing substance packed into the first and second internal cavity through the 15 spaces between the first turns and the second turns.

16. The fusion cage system of claim 14 wherein:

20 said first turns have first substantially v-shaped outer surfaces pointing in a direction away from the first internal cavity; and

25 wherein said second turns have second substantially v-shaped outer surfaces pointing in a direction away from the second internal cavity, such that the first and second turns can intermesh in a side-by-side relative to each other with the first v-shaped outer surfaces of the first turns pointing in opposite directions from the second v-shaped outer surfaces of the second turns.

17. The fusion cage system of claim 14  
including first means for blocking a portion of the  
space between the first turns at a first location  
diametrically opposite from where the first turns  
5 intermesh with the second turns; and

second means for blocking a portion of the  
space between the second turns at a second location  
diametrically opposite from where the second turns  
intersect with the first turns so as to prevent tissue  
10 ingrowth where blocking occurs.

18. The fusion cage system of claim 14  
wherein said first blocking means includes means for  
snapping into the space between the first turns, and  
15 the second blocking means includes means for snapping  
into the space between the second turns.

19. The fusion cage system of claim 14  
including means for securing the first helical  
20 structure to the second helical structure.

20. The fusion cage system of claim 14  
wherein said first fusion cage has a first axis about  
which said first helical structure is symmetrical and  
25 said second fusion cage has a second axis about which  
said second helical structure is symmetrical, such  
that with the first turns intermeshed with the second  
turns and with the first axis and the second axis  
separated by a distance, the distance is less than the  
30 first outer diameter or the second outer diameter.

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21. A fusion cage system adapted for being implanted in and promote fusion with respect to one or more bone structures when bone-growth-inducing substance is packed into the fusion cage system comprising:

5 a first fusion cage which is comprised of a first cylindrical body and a first wall formed along a chord of the first cylindrical body, said first cylindrical body having a first inner surface which defines a first internal cavity and a first outer surface with a first outer diameter;

10 a second fusion cage which is comprised of a second cylindrical body, said second cylindrical body having a second inner surface which defines a second internal cavity and a second outer surface with a second outer diameter;

15 a first helical thread formed in the first outer surface of the first cylindrical body, which first helical thread includes a plurality of turns having first valleys formed between said turns and first perforation means defined in said first valleys for communication between the first internal cavity and the first outer surface;

20 a second helical thread formed in the second outer surface of the second cylindrical body, which second helical thread includes a plurality of turns having second valleys formed between said turns and second perforation means defined in said second valleys for communication between the second internal cavity and the second outer surface, such that with the first fusion cage implanted, the second fusion cage be screwed into the place adjacent the first wall

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such that a dimension of the fusion cage system with the first fusion cage positioned adjacent the second fusion cage is less than the sum of the first outer diameter and the second outer diameter.

5           22. The fusion cage system of claim 21 wherein:

10           the first and second perforation means includes first and second means, respectively, for providing immediate contact between the one or more bone structures and bone-growth-inducing substance packed into the first and the second internal cavities.

15           23. The fusion cage system of claim 21: wherein the second fusion body includes a wall formed along the wall of a cord of the second cylindrical body.

20           24. The fusion cage system of claim 21 wherein the first wall is imperforate.

25           25. The fusion cage system of claim 23 wherein the first and the second walls are imperforate.

26. The fusion cage system of claim 21 wherein the first cylindrical body is imperforate at a location substantially opposite from the first wall.

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27. The fusion cage system of claim 23 wherein the first cylindrical body is imperforate at a location substantially opposite from the first wall and the second cylindrical body is imperforate at a 5 location substantially opposite from the second wall.

28. The fusion cage system of claim 22 including means for securing the first fusion cage to the second fusion cage.

10 29. A fusion cage system adapted for being implanted in and promote fusion with respect to one or more bone structures when bone-growth-inducing substance is packed into the fusion cage system comprising:

15 a first fusion cage which is comprised of a first cylindrical body and a first wall formed along a chord of the first cylindrical body, said first cylindrical body having a first inner surface which defines a first internal cavity and a first outer surface with a first outer diameter;

20 a second fusion cage which is comprised of a second cylindrical body, and comprised of a second wall formed along a cord of the second cylindrical body, said second cylindrical body having a second inner surface which defines a second internal cavity and a second outer surface with a second outer diameter;

25 30 a first helical thread formed in the first outer surface of the first cylindrical body, which first helical thread includes a plurality of turns having first valleys formed between said turns and

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first perforation means defined in said first valleys for communication between the first internal cavity and the first outer surface;

5           a second helical thread formed in the second outer surface of the second cylindrical body, which second helical thread includes a plurality of turns having second valleys formed between said turns and second perforation means defined in said second valleys for communication between the second internal 10 cavity and the second outer surface, such that with the first fusion cage implanted, the second fusion cage be screwed into the place with the second wall adjacent the first wall such that a dimension of the fusion cage system with the first fusion cage 15 positioned adjacent the second fusion cage is less than the sum of the first outer diameter and the second outer diameter.

30.          A fusion cage system adapted for being 20 implanted in and promote fusion with respect to one or more bone structures when bone-growth-inducing substance is packed into the fusion cage system comprising:

25          a first fusion cage which is comprised of a first C-shaped cylindrical body which had a first inner surface which defines a first internal cavity and a first outer surface with a first outer diameter and a first opening communicating with the first internal cavity, said first outer surface defining a first helical thread which includes a plurality of 30 first turns with first valleys defined between said

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first turns and first perforation means defined in said first valleys for communicating between the first internal cavity and the first outer surface; and

5        a second fusion cage which is comprised of a second cylindrical body which has a second inner surface which defines a second internal cavity and a second outer surface with a second outer diameter, said second outer surface defining a second helical thread which includes a plurality of second turns with  
10      second valleys defined between said second turns and second perforation means defined in said second valleys for communication between the second internal cavity and the second outer surface such that a dimension of the fusion cage system, with the first  
15      fusion cage implanted adjacent the second fusion cage with the first opening facing the second fusion cage is less than the sum of the first outer diameter and the second outer diameter.

20        31. The fusion cage system of claim 30 including means for securing said first fusion cage to the second fusion cage with the first opening facing the second opening.

25        32. The fusion cage system of claim 30 including a first removable insert means positionable in said first opening for closing said first opening and for allowing the first fusion cage to be implanted and said first removable insert means then removed,  
30      said first removable insert means including a third

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outer surface which defines part of a third helical thread which can mate with the first helical thread on the first outer surface.

5           33. The fusion cage system of claim 30 wherein said second cylindrical body is C-shaped and said second outer surface has a second opening which communicates with said second internal cavity such that the first and second fusion cage can be implanted  
10           with the first opening facing the second opening.

15           34. The fusion cage system of claim 30 including a first removable insert means positionable in either of said first opening and said second opening for closing either of said first opening and said second opening and for allowing selectively the first fusion cage and the second fusion cage to be implanted and said first removable means then removed, said first insert means including a third outer surface which defines a third helical thread which can mate with either the first helical thread on the first outer surface or the second helical thread on the second outer surface.

25           35. The fusion cage system of claim 30 wherein the first cylindrical body has a first axis and the second cylindrical body has a second axis and with the first fusion cage implanted adjacent the second fusion cage the distance between the first axis and the second axis is less than either of the first outer diameter or the second outer diameter.

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36. The fusion cage system of claim 30 wherein said first fusion cage is imperforate in the region of the first cylindrical body located opposite from said first opening, and wherein said second 5 fusion cage is imperforate in the region of the second cylindrical body located opposite from said second opening.

37. A fusion cage system adapted for being 10 implanted and promote fusion between two adjacent bone structures, which have adjacent bone surfaces, when bone-growth-inducing substance is packed into the fusion cage system, with the fusion cage system required to span a first distance between the two 15 adjacent bone surfaces which is larger than a second distance along the bone surfaces that is available to accommodate the fusion cage system, comprising:

a first cylindrical fusion cage which has a 20 first outer surface with an outer diameter which is larger than the first distance, a first thread means defined by said outer surface for allowing said first cylindrical fusion cage to be screwed into a position between and engaging the two adjacent bone structures, a first internal cavity adapted to be packed with the 25 bone-growth-inducing substance, and a first means communicating the bone structures within the first internal cavity;

a second cylindrical fusion cage which has a 30 second outer surface with a second outer diameter which is larger than the first distance, a second thread means defined by said outer surface for allowing said second fusion cage to be screwed into a

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position between and engaging the two adjacent bone structures, a second internal cavity adapted to be packed with bone-growth-inducing substance and second means for communicating the bone structures with the second internal cavity;

5                 said first cylindrical fusion cage including means for allowing the first and second fusion cages to be positioned adjacent each other so that a dimension of the fusion cage system with the first 10 cage positioned adjacent the second cage is less than the second distance.

15                 38. The fusion cage system of claim 37 wherein the said allowing means includes means for intermeshing the first fusion cage with the second fusion cage.

20                 39. A method for surgically implanting between two adjacent vertebrae a pair of male-thread hollow fusion cages, each of which is perforated in the valley between adjacent turns of the threads of the cages, said method comprising the steps of:

25                 (a) displacing soft tissues safely to the side of the vertebrae by centering a template-holding retractor over the vertebrae and temporarily anchoring the retractor to the vertebrae;

(b) attaching to said retractor a first template having at least one opening to act as a guide for a pilot drill;

30                 (c) using the first template as a guide, drilling first and second pilot bores in a disc located between the adjacent vertebrae;

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(d) sequentially attaching to said retractor additional templates having larger openings, each of which is coaxial with one of said pilot bores; and

5 (e) using said larger openings as guides, first enlarging each pilot bore to penetrate through the cortical shell of each of said vertebrae, and then tapping each enlarged bore to form thread that penetrates into the cancellous bone of each of the vertebrae.

10 40. The method as set out in claim 39 and further comprising the steps of

(f) screwing into each threaded bore a fusion cage which has an external thread that mates with the threaded bore, and

15 (g) filling the hollow of each implanted cage with bone-growth-inducing substance.

20 41. The method as set out in claim 40 and further comprising the step, prior to step (g), of fitting an end cap onto the exposed end of each implanted cage.

25 42. The method as set out in claim 40 wherein the thread formed in step (e) has an outside diameter greater than the distance between an axis of the first pilot bone and an axis of the second pilot bore formed in step (c).

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5           43. The method as defined in claim 42 wherein each of the fusion cages has an imperforate area and is rotated in step (f) to align those imperforate areas laterally outwardly and between the vertebrae.

10           44. The method as defined in claim 39 and using an anterior approach to the lower back which passes around the peritoneal sac.

15           45. The method of claim 39 including the steps of:

20           removing the cages once fusion between the two adjacent vertebrae has occurred.

15           46. A fusion cage adapted for promoting the fusion with one or more bone structures when bone-growth-inducing substance is packed into the fusion cage, comprising:

20           a helical structure having an inner surface which defines an internal cavity;

25           said helical structure having an outer surface pointing in a direction away from the internal cavity and adapted for contacting the one or more bone structures;

25           said helical structure defining a plurality of turns;

               a plurality of openings defined between said turns such that there is at least one opening between adjacent turns;

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each said opening communicating with the internal cavity so that there is immediate contact between the one or more bone structures and the bone-growth-inducing substance packed into the internal cavity of the fusion cage.

47. A fusion cage adapted for promoting the fusion with one or more bone structures when bone-growth-inducing substance is packed into the fusion cage, comprising:

a helical structure having an outer surface pointing in a direction away from the internal cavity and adapted for contacting the one or more bone structures;

said helical structure defining a plurality of turns;

a plurality of openings defined between said turns such that there is at least one opening between adjacent turns;

each opening communicating with the internal cavity so that the inner surface intersects the outer surface such that with the outer surface contacting the one or more bone structures, there is immediate contact between the one or more bone structures and the bone-growth-inducing substance packed into the internal cavity of the fusion cage.

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48. A fusion cage of claim 47 including  
first and second ends defined by the helical structure  
which communicate with said internal cavity; and  
at least one end cap for covering at least  
5 one of said first and said second ends, which end cap  
is transparent to x-rays and magnetic signals.

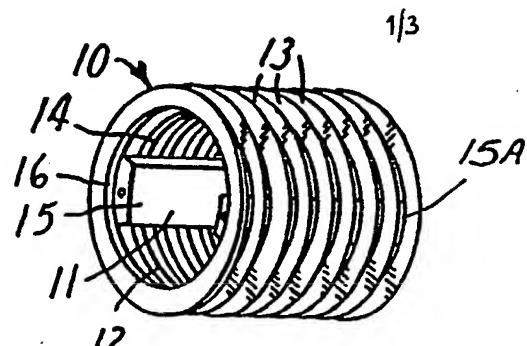


FIG. 1

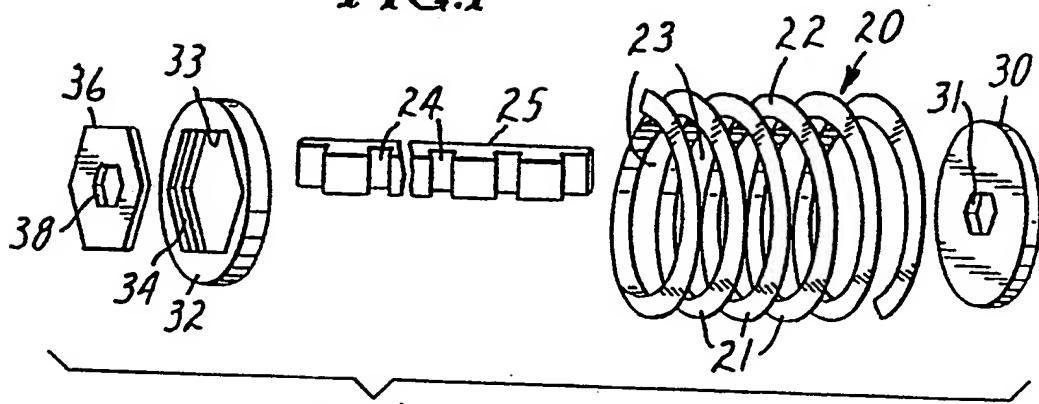


FIG. 2

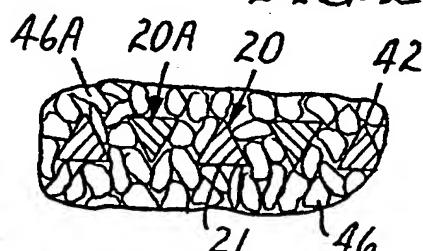


FIG. 4A

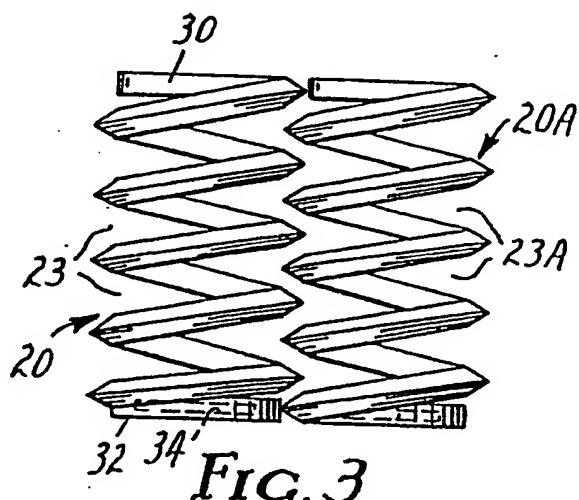


FIG. 3

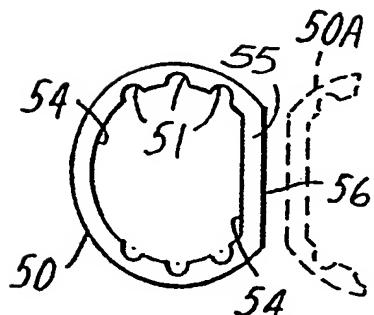


FIG. 5

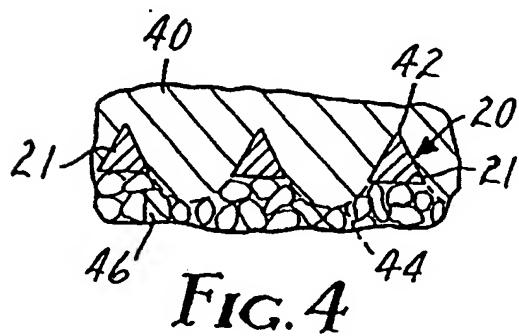


FIG. 4

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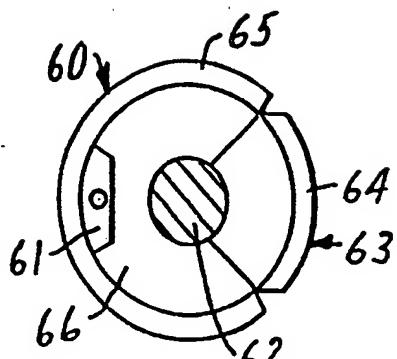


FIG. 6

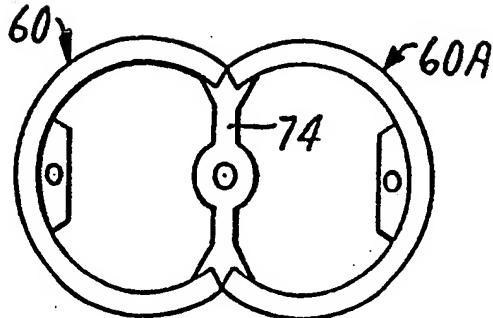


FIG. 7

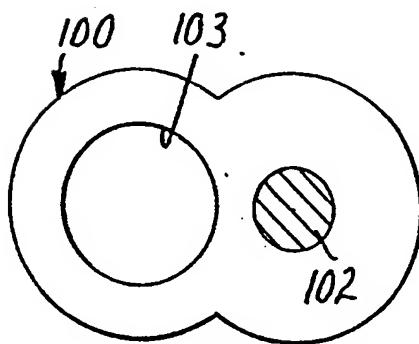


FIG. 10

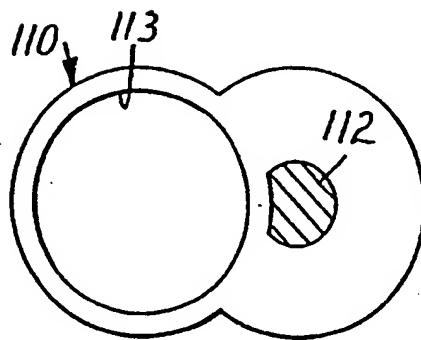


FIG. 11

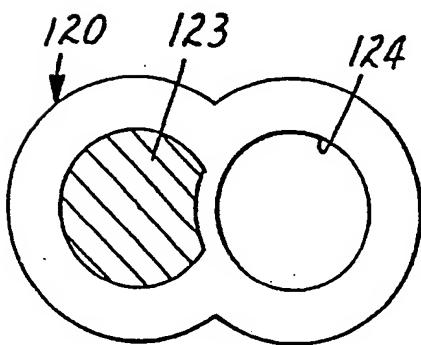


FIG. 12

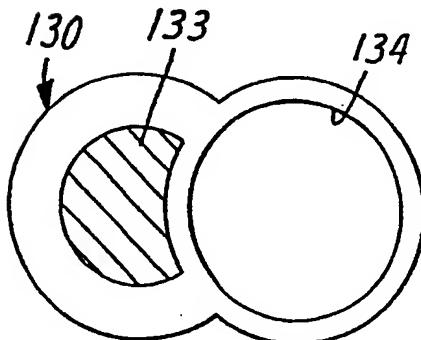


FIG. 13

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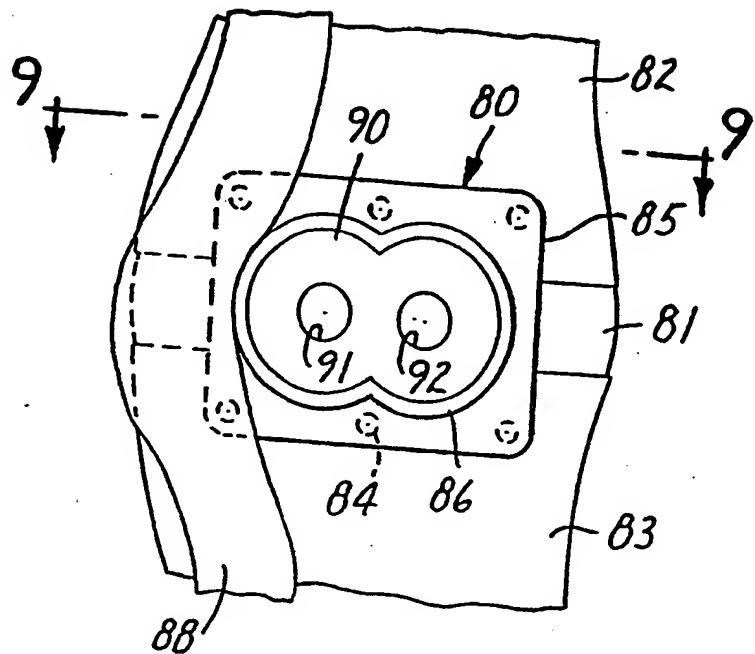
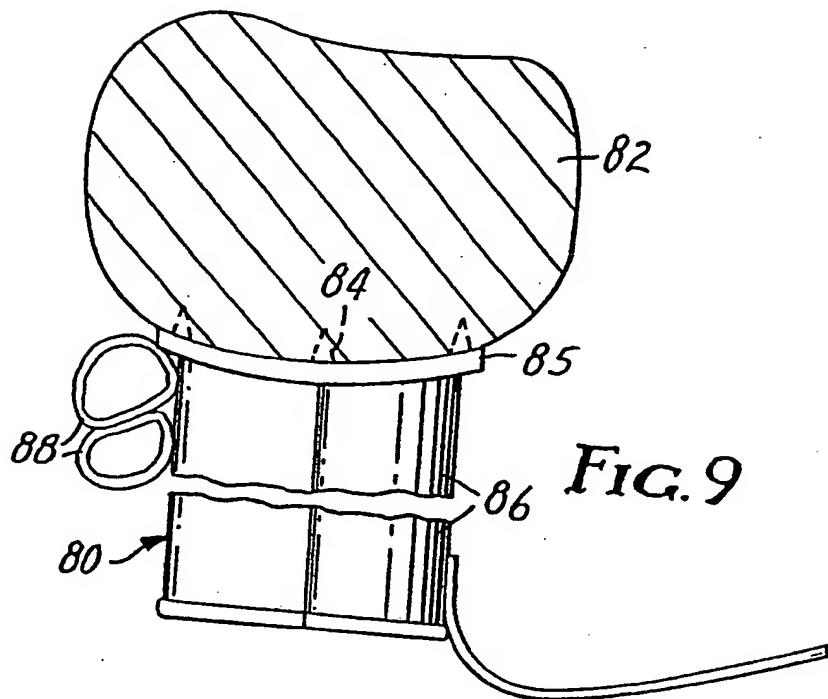


FIG. 8



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US90/05312

## I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>3</sup>

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC  
 IPC(5): A61F 5/04, A61F 2/44  
 US CL.: 606/61; 623/17

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Classification System	Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>4</sup>	
		Classification Symbols
US	606/60, 61, 72, 73, 96, 97; 603/16, 17; 267/166, 168, 162, 289, 290	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>5</sup>		

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>14</sup>

Category <sup>6</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>16</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>17</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>18</sup>
X	US, A, 190,061 (MIDELTON) 24 April 1877 See the entire document.	1-38,46-47
X Y	US, A, 1,486,295 (MULLEN) 11 March 1924 See the entire document.	1-4 1-38
Y	US, A, 1,905,498 (PFEIFFER) 25 April 1933 See the entire document.	1-38
Y P	US, A, 4,901,987 (GREENHILL et al.) 20 February 1990 See the entire document.	1-38
Y	US, A, 1,418,758 (WATKINS) 06 June 1922 See the entire document.	1-38,46-48
Y	US, A, 4,309,777 (PATIL) 12 January 1982 See the entire document.	1-38
Y	US, A, 4,349,921 (KUNTZ) 21 September 1982 See the entire document.	39-45
A,P	US, A, 4,878,915 (BRANTIGAN) 07 November 1989 See the entire document.	1-38,46-48

\* Special categories of cited documents: <sup>15</sup>

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"A" document member of the same patent family

## IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <sup>2</sup>

02 NOVEMBER 1990

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <sup>2</sup>

05 FEB 1991

International Searching Authority <sup>1</sup>

ISA/US

Signature of Authorized Officer <sup>10</sup>

MICHAEL A. BROWN